

KOSTKUBA, J.

Mechanical scale removal during rolling. p. 226. (HUTNIK, Vol. 7, No. 7,
July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

L 3750-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5027818

cz/0057/65/000/001/0031/0034

AUTHOR: Kostkuba, Josef

TITLE: Steel scorching by hand burners

SOURCE: Hutnik, no. 1, 1965, 31 - 34

TOPIC TAGS: steel, metal heat treatment, metallurgic furnace, metallurgic machining

ABSTRACT: Hand burners currently used in Czechoslovakia are described. The depth of the cut and its connection to the rate of scorching are discussed. Methods of preheating are reviewed; the technique of operating the burners is described, and best methods for removing the imperfections from ingots are discussed. The rates of operation and consumption of heating gases are reviewed. Mechanized lines for hand scorching of ingots are described. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Hutni projekt, Prague (Metallurgical Projects)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 1/1

KOSTKUBA, Jozef, ins.; BORTNOWSKI, R., mgr ins. [translator]

Contemporary methods of mechanical removal of scale from
the surface of rolled products. Wiad hut 16 no.7/8:218-225
JL-Ag... '60.

1. Hutni Projekt, Praga, CSR.

L 63907-65 EXP(k)/EXP(h)/EXP(l)/EXP(d)/EXP(v)

ACCESSION NR: AP5020713

CZ/0057/64/000/012/0592/0597

20
E

AUTHOR: Koatkuba, Josef

TITLE: Cleaning of the intermediate product surfaces for pipe manufacture by mechanical flame application

SOURCE: Hutiak, no. 12, 1964, 592-597

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, metal finishing, metalworking machinery

ABSTRACT: Flame application under hot and cold conditions is described; practical experience with the process and improved production yields are evaluated. The surface cleaning achieved by flame application is compared to old-fashioned technical methods. Best location of the installation in a plant is evaluated. U. S. machines CM 27 and 47 made by the Union Carbide Corp. and operational experience with them in Czechoslovakia is described. Influence of temperature changes and of oxygen purity are evaluated. Possible improvement of the machine is discussed. Orig. art. has 5 figures and 5 graphs.

AGGREGATION: Hutiak projekt, Prague (Metallurgical Projects)

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5020713

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

JPRS

CC
Card 2/2

KOSTLAN, Jarmil, MUDr.; SOYKA, Oto, MUDr.; PRASIL, Karel, MUDr.

Effect of TS 160 in the treatment of chronic gingivitis and periodontosis. Cas. lek. cesk. 91 no.22:649-651 30 May 52.

1. Z I. stomatologicke kliniky prof. dr. K. Mest'ana, z III. interni kliniky prof. dr. J. Charvata a z II. pathologicko-anatomickeho ustavu prof. dr. V. Jedlicky v Praze.

(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, therapeutic use,
gingivitis & periodontosis)

(PERIODONTIUM, diseases,
ther., nitrogen mustards)

(GINGIVITIS, therapy,
nitrogen mustards)

KOSTLAN, Jarmil, Doc. Dr.

Structure of the dental calculus. Cesk. stomat. No.5:185-190
Sept 54.

1. Z výzkumného ústavu stomatologického v Praze
(TEETH, calculi
structure)

KOSTLAV, Jarmil, doc. Dr

Alkaline phosphatase and dental calculi. Cesk.stomat. no.3:72-75
May 55.

1. Z Vyskumnego ustavu stomatologickeho v Praze
(PHOSPHATASES
alkaline, in etiol. of dental calculi)
(TEETH
tartar form., role of alkaline phosphatases)

KOSTLAN, J.

SKACH, Miroslav. MUDr. KOSTLAN, Jarmil Doc.Dr.; BOUCEK, Zdenek MUDr

Studies on neurotrophic effects from the oral cavity. Cesk.
stomat. no.4-5:136-154 Jl '55.

1. Z II. Stomatologicke kliniky IU a z Vyskumaneho ustanu
stomatologickeho v Praze.

(NERVES, TRIGEMINAL, physiology,
eff. of irritation, dent.aspects)

KOSTLAN, Jarmil, Doc.Dr

Partial burning of the ground section of the tooth as a method
in histological examination of the tooth in normal conditions
and in dental caries. Cesk.stomat. no.4-5:201-204 J1 '55.

1. Z Vyzkumneho ustavu stomatologickeho v Praze.

(TEETH, anatomy and histology,

prep. of specimens in normal cond. & in dent.
caries by partial burning)

(DENTAL CARIES, pathology,

histol. exam. of tooth specimens prep. by
partial burning)

KOSTLAN, Yarmil, dotsent

Development of dentistry in Czechoslovakia since 1954.
Stomatologia no.5:55-57 8-0 '55.

(MLRA 9:2)

(DENTISTRY,
in Czech.)

KOSTIAN, J. (Praha-Letna, Kamenicka 1.)

Dental care. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.23-24:746-747 6 June 58.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stomatologicky, reditel doc. dr. J. Kostlan.
(DENTISTRY,
in Czech. (Cz))

KOSTLAN, Jarmil

SURNAME, Given Name

(1)

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: Docent, MD

Affiliation: Director of the Stomatological Research Institute (Vyzkumny ustav Stomatologicky), Prague

Source: Prague, Prakticke Zubni Lekarstvi, Vol IX, No 5, June 1961,
pp 149-150.

Data: "World Health Organization and Its Stomatological Program."

34

KOSTLAN, J.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Stomatology Research Institute, Director-Docent J.Kostlan,
MD. (Vyzkumny ustav stomatologicky , reditel doc.
dr. J. Kostlan) Prague.

Source: Prague, Ceskoslovenska Stomatologie, Vol 61, No 5, Sep 1961;
pp 342-346.

Data: Experimental Dental Caries in Vitro. IV. Comparison between
the Histological Picture of the Artificial Lesion and the
Caries of the Enamel.

KOSTLAN, J. MD.
BURES, H.,

6PO 981643

PLACKOVA,A.; KOSTLAN,J.; STEPANEK,J.

Submicroscopic structure of disturbances in calcification and
of incipient caries. Electron microscopic study. Česk. stomat.
65 no.2:81-84 Mr '64

1. Vyzkumny ustav stomatologicky v Praze (reditel - prof. dr.
J.Kostlan); Laborator pro elektronovou mikroskopii a experi-
mentalni morfologii Ceskoslovenskej akademie ved v Praze
(vedouci akademik J. Wolf).

KOSTLAN, J.

On the incidence of periodontopathy. Cesk. stomat. 65 no.2:
141-149 Mr '65

1. Vyzkumný ustav stomatologický v Praze (reditel: prof.
J. Kostlan).

PALAMAR'-MORDVINTSEVA, G.M. [Palamar-Mordvintseva, H.M.]; KOSTLAN, N.V.

Effect of various sources of nitrogen on the development and
protein formation in *Ankistrodesmus braunii* Brunnth. Ukr.
bot. zhur. 22 no.4:91-96 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel nizkikh rasteniy.

PARSHIKOV, V.N. [Parshykov, V.M.]; KOSTLAN, N.V.

Problems of biochemistry at the conference on the theoretical
basis of the regulation of mineral nutrition. Ukr. bot. zhur.
22 no.4:115-116 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

KOSTLAN, N. V.,

"Nitrogen metabolism of Protococcales algae with various ratios of nitrogen and phosphorus in the medium."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.

AS UkrSSR.

KOSTLAN, N. V.

KOSTLAN, N. V. — "The Effect of Growing Conditions on the Anatomic-Morphological and Biochemical Features of Foxtail Millet." Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR. Inst of Botany. Kiev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956, pp 102-122, 124

USSR/Cultivated Plants - General Problems.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82243

Author : Fedorova, N.A., Gurileva, M.A., Kostlan, N.V.

First :
Title : Methods of Determining the Viability of Winter Crops

Orig Pub : Byul. pofiziol. rasteniy, 1957, No 1, 29-33

Abstract : Direct growth is considered the primary method. However, the water method (M. Bugayevskiy), the sugar growth method (Kuperman and Kucheryavaya) and others belong to those techniques which speed up the process and are less laborious and still have not been widely utilized. At the Chair of Darwinism in Moscow University one has worked out a determination method on the basis of the condition of the apical cones (their turgescence, degree of browning and turbidity). Upon checking 316 specimens of those plants which proved to lack viability in the instance of direct growth, no

Card 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - General Problems

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82243

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loss of turgor or occurrence of brown vegetative cones were observed. The Institute of Plant Physiology suggested that one use staining for the cones and shoot base sections, with a 0.1% sol. of acidic fuchsin. Non-viable cells are distinguished by their ability to be stained; in cases where only the shoot base cells stained, the plants belonged to the weakened group. Work has been started on applying the luminescent analysis method (by means of an Li-1 apparatus) and radio isotopes (on the basis of the speed and rate of P³² uptake by the plants).

The Bibliography lists 8 titles. -- B.Te. Kravtsova

Card 2/2

Kostlan, N. V.
GOLUB, A.M. (Sumy); KOSTLAN, N.V. (Sumy).

Algebra textbook for the grade 11 of Czechoslovakian secondary
schools. Mat.v shkole no.6:77-79 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Czechoslovakia--Algebra--Textbooks)

GOLUB, A.M.; KOSTIAN, M.V. (Suky).

Geometry textbook for grade 11 of Czechoslovakian secondary schools.
Mat. v shkole no.2:66-71 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Czechoslovakia--Geometry--Textbooks)

GOLUB, A.M.; KOSTIAN, N.V.

Trigonometry textbook for grades 10 and 11 of Czechoslovakian
secondary schools. Mat. v shkole no.6:83-87 N-D '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

(Czechoslovakia--Trigonometry--Textbooks)

FEDOROVA, N.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KOSTLAN, N.V., kand.biolog.nauk

Frost resistance and carbohydrate metabolism in winter rye and
winter wheat. Nauch.trudy UASHN 9:110-120 (MIRA 14:3)
(Rye) (Wheat) (Plants—Frost resistance)

PALAMAR-NORDVINTSEVA, O.M.; [Palamar-Mordvyntseva, H.M.]; KOSTLAN, N.V.

Phenomena accompanying a chlorella culture when grown on
urea. Ukr. bot. zhur. 21 no.3:36-42'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut botanikai AN Ukr SSR, otdel nizshikh rasteniy.

KOSTLIVY, V.

Vivid interest of North Bohemian lignite basin workers in
automatic computers. Uhli 6 no. 58176 My '64

KOSTNAPPFEL, J.; BORSTNAR, M.

Our views on electronarcosis. Neuropsihijatrija 8 no.4:285-289 '60.

l. Bolnišnica za dusevne in zivcne bolezni Ljubljana - Polje in Psihlatrinska klinika FMS v Ljubljani (Predstojnik: Prof: dr. Janez Kanoni).

(ELECTRONARCOSIS)

KOSTNAPFEL, Janko
SURNAME (in caps); Given Name

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: [not given]

Source: Ljubljana, Zdravstveni vestnik, No 3-4, 1961, pp 86-89.

Data: "Psychiatric Problems in Geriatrics."

KOSTNAPFEL, JANCO

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220012-9

SURNAME (in caps); Given Name

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Psychiatric Clinic of the Medical Faculty (Psihiatrica Klinika Medicinske Fakultete), Ljubljana; Director (Predstojnik) Prof Dr Janez Kanoni

Source: Ljubljana, Zdravstveni Vestnik, Vol XXI, No 1-2, 1961, pp 22-23

Data: "Electric Sleep."

Authors:

KOSTNAPFEL, Janko
BORSTNAR, Marijan

KOSTNAPFEL, Janko

Mental hygiene services in tuberculosis hospitals. Tuberkuloza
16 no.51454-456 S-D '64

1. Bolnica za duzevne bolezni, Polje (Predstojnik: prof. dr.
J. Kanoni).

VARTANYAN, S.A.; TOSUNYAN, A.O.; KOSTOCHKA, L.M.

Chemistry of vinylacetylene. Part 59: Addition of chloro-methyl ether to Δ^1 -cyclohexenylacetylene and some transformations of chlorides obtained. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 18 no.3:274-277 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR. Submitted May 14, 1964.

KOSTOCHKIN, O. I.

2105
S/089/61/011/006/008/014
B102/8138

21100^a
AUTHORS:

Shpakov, V. I., Petrzak, K. A., Bak, M. A., Kovalenko, S. S.
Kostochkin, O. I.

TITLE:

Delayed-neutron yields in Pu²³⁹ and Th²³² fissions induced
by 14.5-Mev neutrons

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 6, 1961, 539 - 540

TEXT: From theoretical considerations and analyses of experimental data a slight decrease in delayed-neutron yields is expected with increasing excitation energy. So far it has only been measured for 14.5 Mev thermal fission neutrons from U²³⁵. The authors measured the delayed-neutron yield of 14.5-Mev neutron-induced Pu²³⁹ fission and, for comparison, that of Th²³² fission. It was determined as the ratio between number of fission events and the number of delayed neutrons produced per second in the sample of fissile matter. The Pu or Th sample was cadmium coated and bombarded with 14.5-Mev neutrons from T(d,n)He⁴ reactions, with a target just behind it being irradiated simultaneously. The steel backing of the target was one electrode of the ionization chamber. To measure

Card 1/3

21105
S/089/61/011/006/008/014
B102/B138

Delayed-neutron yields in...

the number of delayed neutrons emitted, about 0.2 sec; after irradiation had ceased the sample was dipped into a neutron detector 1.5 m from the neutron source. The detector consisted of 17 boron counters of the CHM-5A (SNM-5A) type contained in a paraffin block. The end of neutron bombardment which coincided with removal of the sample was established cinemato graphically with an accuracy of 0.02 sec. As neutron counting started 0.2 sec after the end of bombardment, this caused a loss in neutrons with a delay of 0.16 sec. Special measurements were made to determine this error, which was not above the experimental level. The total number of delayed neutrons could thus be determined by extrapolating the neutron number - versus - time curve to the instant when bombardment ceased. The following results were found: total delayed-neutron yield per decay event: 0.0130 ± 0.0015 for Pu²³⁹, and 0.075 ± 0.007 for Th²³². The Pu²³⁹, yield is twice as high as when fission is induced by thermal or fission neutrons. This result is explained by assuming that neutron emission probability increases with increasing excitation energy. There are 1 figure and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: G. Keppin et al., Phys. Rev. 107, 1044 (1957); J. Nucl. Energy, 6, (1957); K. Sun et al., Phys. Rev. 79, 3, 1950.

Card 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220012-9

21405
S/009/61/011/006/008/014
B102/B158

Delayed-neutron yields in...

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1961

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220012-9"

34348
 S/197/62/000/001/001/002
 B117/B104

24.b500

AUTHORS: Graudynya, L., Kostochkin, O., Petrzhak, K., Sorokina, A.

TITLE: γ -rays in inelastic scattering of 2.95-Mev neutrons from Al²⁷

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Izvestiya, no. 1 (174), 1962, 51-52

TEXT: The authors studied γ -transitions of Al²⁷ with the aid of the spectra of the γ -rays forming in inelastic scattering of 2.95-Mev neutrons. The studies were made with a scintillation spectrometer, the experimental conditions were the same as in Ref. 1 (V. M. Adamov, L. Ya. Graudynya, K. A. Petrzhak, A. V. Sorokina, Izv. AN Latv. SSR, no. 5, 1961). The weight of the circular Al-scatterer was 333 g. The neutrons scattered by the Al-scatterer into the crystal interact with the NaI(Tl) crystal and bring about a γ -background. The background γ -ray spectrum was measured with an organic-glass scatterer. The number of scattering atoms was the same in aluminum and organic glass. Besides the already known γ -lines with 0.84, 1.02, and 2.25 Mev an additional line with 2.82 Mev was

X

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220012-

S/197/62/000/001/001/002
 B117/B104

γ -rays in inelastic scattering ...

detected. Two more lines with the energies of 1.23 and 1.76 Mev were observed which are assigned to Al²⁷ by some scientists and which are associated with the 2.75-Mev level which has hitherto not been observed in the inelastic scattering of neutrons from aluminum. These two lines are assumed to have formed as a result of the pair production caused by 2.25-Mev γ -quanta in the NaI(Tl) crystal and by the subsequent emergence of one (1.76 Mev) or two (1.23 Mev) annihilation quanta from the crystal. This assumption is confirmed by the dependence of the intensity ratio of the 1.23-, 1.76-, and 1.23-Mev lines on the crystal dimensions. A check experiment with an aluminum scatterer placed at an angle of 90° to the deuteron beam showed that the two lines (1.23 and 1.76 Mev) were present although the neutron energy was not sufficient to excite levels higher than 2.25 Mev in Al²⁷. Hence the Al²⁷ spectrum has the following γ -transitions: 0.83, 1.02, 2.25, and 2.82 Mev. There are 1 figure and 10 references: 3 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1961

X

Card 2/2

S/056/62/042/002/006/055
B102/B138

24.6400
AUTHORS: Graudyna, L. Ya., Kostochkin, O. I., Petrzhak, K. A.,
Sorokina, A. V.

TITLE: Gamma rays produced in inelastic scattering of 2.95-Mev
neutrons on Ta¹⁸¹ nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42,
no. 2, 1962, 349 - 352

TEXT: With the experimental arrangement shown in Fig. 1 the excitation spectrum was measured with a scintillation gamma spectrometer in annular geometry. Its resolution for the 0.66-Mev gamma lines of Cs¹³⁷ was 10%. The soft spectrum up to 1 Mev was measured using a 286 g metallic Ta ring as scatterer; for the hard spectrum an annular container of organic glass was used, filled with 818 g Ta powder. The measurements were made in the range 0.35-3 Mev. The following gamma peaks were observed: 0.35, 0.42, 0.50, 0.57, 0.62, 0.76, 0.86, 1.24, 1.47, 1.90 and 2.11 Mev. The peaks at 1.24 and 1.60 Mev are attributed to pair production in the NaI(Tl) crystal by 1.00 and 2.11-Mev gamma quanta. There was no 0.958-Mev level, but all

cont 1/2

s/056/62/042/002/006/055
B102/B138

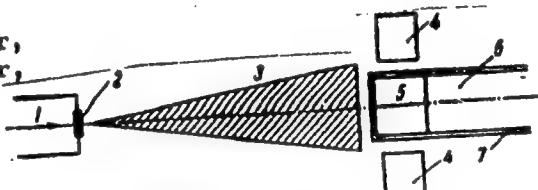
Gamma rays produced in inelastic...

the gamma transitions observed can be obtained without introducing this level. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 references: 2 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: A. H. Muir, F. Boehm. Phys. Rev. 122, 1564, 1961; F. Boehm, P. Marmier. Phys. Rev., 103, 342, 1956; R. Day. Phys. Rev. 102, 767, 1956; B. Guernsay, A. Wattenberg. Phys. Rev. 101, 1516, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Radium Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1961

Legend to Fig. 1: (1) Deuteron beam;
(2) deuterium target, (3) lead
shielding cone, (4) annular Ta scatterer,
(5) NaI(Tl) crystal, (6) photomultiplier,
(7) screen of black paper.



Card 2/2

KOSTOCHKIN, O.I.; PETRZHAK, K.A.; SOKOLOV, A.M.; SHPAKOV, V.I.

A 4- β counter for measuring the radioactivity of gaseous
products. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.3:52-55 My-Je '64
(MIRA 18:1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220012-9

ARON, P.M.; KOSTOCHKIN, O.I.; PETRZHAK, K.A.; SHPAKOV, V.I.

Probability of delayed neutron emission from halogens. Atom.
energ. 16 no. 4:368-370 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220012-9"

SHPAKOV, V.I.; KOSTOCHKIN, O.I.; PETRZHAK, K.A.; ARON, P.M.

Yields of ^{87}Br , ^{88}Br , ^{89}Br , ^{137}I , ^{138}I precursors of delayed neutrons in the fission of ^{238}U and ^{232}Th with an energy of 14.5 Mev. Radiokhimiia 7 no.1:96-103 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

PL 23T52

KOSTOCHKIN, V. N.

USSR/Engineering
Ventilators
Ventilating Systems

Jul 1947

"Increasing the Efficiency of Ventilators," V. N.
Kostochkin, 2 pp

"Promyshlennaya Energetika" Vol IV, No 6

The author was able to alter the cowling of ventilators so that they increased their efficiency coefficient. The usual efficiency of ventilators is about 0.5. The author claims that in his experiments he was able to increase it to as high as 0.73 with an electric power saving of 93,000 kilowatt hours per year.

23T52

KOSTOCHKIN, V.N.

DOC TECH SCI

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Performance of Jackets in Pumps and Ventilators."
10 February 49
Moscow Inst of Chemical Machine Building.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220012-9

KOSTOCHKIN, Vladimir Nikolaevich

Kostochkin, Vladimir Nikolaevich Air blowing equipment in central
electric power plants; ventilators Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1950.

302 p. (50-38811) TJ960.K6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220012-9"

KOSTOCHKIN, V. N., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Reducing the consumption of power in electric power stations. Elek.sta. 27 no.7:12-14 J1 '56.

(MLRA 9:10)

(Electric power plants)

STARK, Sergey Borisovich; KANTOROVICH, B.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KOSTOCHKIN, V.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; IELYAVIN, N.Ya., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ARUSTAMOVA, TS.T., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KISELEV, V.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SUSHKIN, I.N., inzh., retsenzent; BRINZA, V.N., red.; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of hydraulics, pumps and air-blowing machines; collection of problems] Osnovy gidravliki, nasosy i vozdukhoduvnye mashiny; sbornik zadach. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 450 p.

(MIRA 14:9)

(Hydraulics) (Pumping machinery) (Blowers)

KOSTOCHKIN, V. V.

Gidravlika sistem vodianogo okhlazhdeniya aviatsionnykh motorov. Moskva, 1939. 64 p., illus., diaers. (TSAGI. Trudy, no.434)

Bibliography: p.62.

Title tr.: Hydraulics in the water cooling systems of aircraft engines.

QA911.M65 no.434

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

KOSTOCHKIN, V. V.

Materialy k raschetu i proektirovaniu sistem vodianogo okhlazhdeniia
aviatsionnykh motorov. Moskva, 1940. 55p., illus. (TSAGI. Trudy, no. 514)

Title tr.: Data for the design of cooling systems of water-cooled aircraft engines.

NCF

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955.

KOSTCCHKIN, V. V.

Sistemy zapolneniya benzobakov vykhlopnymi gazami. (Tekhnika vozдушного флота, 1943, no. 10-11, p. 21-26, illus., diagrs.)
Title tr.: Fuel tank protection by inert gases.

TL504.T4 1943

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

KGS TOCHKIN, V. V.

Drenazhnye klapany sistem vodianogo okhlazhdeniia aviamotorov. Moskva,
Oborongiz, 1947.

Title tr.: Bleeder valve in aircraft engine water cooling systems.

NCF

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955.

KOSTOCHKIN, Ye.; DETINOV, P.

Panel construction for pallet transport of bricks. Avt.transp.34
no.2:13 F '56. (MLRA 9:?)

1. Tsentral'nyye avtoremontnyye masterskiye Glavmosavtotransa.
(Bricks--Transportation)

25(6)

AUTHORS:

Oding, I. A., Kostochkin, Yu. V.

SOV/32-25-7-29/50

TITLE:

Testing of Turbine Vanes in the Gas Current at Varying Temperatures (Ispytaniye turbinnykh lopatok v gazovom potokе peremennoy temperatury)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 7, pp 863-865 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A special method and arrangement UPT for testing turbine vanes and samples at varying temperatures of the gas current were worked out. The device (Fig 1) is, in principle, a gas turbine where hot gas enters on the one hand and air on the other. Four samples can be tested at the same time; hot gas and air flow around them alternately. The automatic shift from gas to air current is carried out by a servomotor PR-1. Turbine vanes (Fig 3) were tested on a nickel basis EI 765 while the temperature was reduced from 750 to 70° and again increased to 750°. The temperature of the sample was measured by thermocouples. In the course of the test the samples were extended by rotation; the rotor showed a rate of 7500 rpm, and a tensile stress of 28 kg/mm² was obtained. The testing results obtained (Table) show that the samples showed no surface cracks at 5500 rpm

Card 1/2

Testing of Turbine Vanes in the Gas Current at Varying Temperatures
SOV/32-25-7-29/50

temperature variation periods; durability, however, decreases.
There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION:

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i
mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of
Technology and Machine Construction)

Card 2/2

KOSTOCHKIN, Yu. V. Cand Tech Sci, -- "Study of the effect of alternating temperature upon the strength of ~~the~~ metal vanes of gas turbines." Mos, 1960 (All-Union Main Power Administration. All-Union Order of Labor Red Banner Heat Engineering Sci Res Inst im F. E. Dzerzhinskiy). (KL, 1-61,198)

-199-

18.9550

18.8200

68690

S/180/60/000/01/014/027
E193/E135AUTHORS: Kostochkin, Yu.V., and Oding, I.A. (Moscow)TITLE: Failure of Metals due to Thermal Fatigue

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, Nr 1, pp 101-104 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: If a metal part of a rest piece is subjected to cyclic temperature variations, its mechanical strength diminishes owing to the formation of a network of surface cracks. The laboratory investigations of thermal fatigue are, in most cases (Refs 1-3) conducted under rather severe conditions. The test pieces are heated in a furnace or by an electric current and cooled by a stream of cold air or by quenching in water, while the number of reversals often exceeds that likely to occur under actual service conditions; as a result, easily discernible surface cracks are formed which considerably reduce the strength and plasticity of the test pieces. The temperature variations under the actual service conditions are less drastic, so that in many cases only micro-cracks are formed, which are not easy to detect; more often, the only result of the cyclic temperature variations is

Card
1/7

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S/180/60/000/01/014/027
E193/E135**Failure of Metals due to Thermal Fatigue**

broadening of the grain boundaries which can be considered as the first stage of the formation of cracks. Even in these cases, it is still necessary to evaluate the extent of the damage so as to be able to assess the suitability (or otherwise) of the part for further service. The object of the present investigation was to find a convenient method of checking the effect of thermal fatigue on the resistance of metals to deformation; the EI-765 nickel/chromium alloy and the EI-612 austenitic steel were selected as the experimental materials, both these alloys being used in the manufacture of gas turbine blades. Standard, cylindrical, tensile test pieces and impact strength test bars were used in the first series of experiments, which consisted in heating the specimens in a stream of gas at 750 °C and cooling them by a stream of air at 70 °C which corresponded very closely to the thermal conditions under which the turbine blades operate in service. A maximum of 6000 reversals was applied and even then no cracks could be detected in the investigated specimens. The test pieces, subjected to

Card
2/7

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S/180/60/000/01/014/027
E193/E135**Failure of Metals due to Thermal Fatigue**

various numbers of reversals, were tested for tensile and impact strength; the results of these tests are given in Tables 1-4. The results of short-time, tensile tests for the EI-765 alloy are given in Table 1 under the following headings: number of the specimen; number of the 750-70-750 °C cycles; tensile test temperature, °C; 0.2% proof stress, $\sigma_{0.2}$, kg/mm²; U.T.S., σ_u , kg/mm²; elongation, δ , %; reduction of area, ψ , %. The results of the impact strength tests for the same alloy are given in Table 2, showing: number of the specimen; number of 750-70-750 °C cycles; impact testing temperature, °C; impact strength, a_k , kgm/cm². The results of the short-time tensile tests and impact strength tests for steel EI-612 are presented in the same manner in Tables 3 and 4, respectively. Analysis of these tables showed that, taking into account the scatter of the results (characteristic for thermal fatigue tests), the mechanical properties of the specimen were hardly affected by the variation of the number of temperature reversals, thus indicating that the extent of the damage due to thermal ✓

Card
3/7

68690
S/180/60/000/01/014/027
E193/E135

Failure of Metals due to Thermal Fatigue

fatigue cannot be assessed by the method employed. Consequently, actual turbine blades were used in the next series of experiments; these were also alternately heated and cooled in a stream of hot gas and cold air, after which they were subjected to creep tests in a manner described by the present author in Ref 5. The results of the time-to-rupture tests are given in Fig 1, where time-to-rupture (τ , h) for alloy EI-765, tested at 750 °C (continuous curves), and steel EI-612, tested at 650 °C (broken curves) is plotted against the number, n , of temperature reversals; the stress, σ , (kg/mm²) applied during the creep test being given by each curve. It will be seen that with increasing n the creep resistance of the alloys (as indicated by the time-to-rupture) decreased, the rate of this decrease slowing down with both increasing n and increasing magnitude of the applied stress, σ . Macro- and micro-analysis of the fracture revealed that the failure had occurred not instantaneously, but progressively. A surface crack was first formed which then propagated along the grain

Card
4/7

68690
S/180/60/000/01/014/027
E193/E135

Failure of Metals due to Thermal Fatigue

boundaries in the direction perpendicular to the axis of the blade (and to the applied stress), until the load bearing cross section was reduced to about 50% of the original area, at which moment the specimen broke, the fracture taking place by intra-crystalline shear along a plane inclined at 45° to the horizontal. (In the case of blades that had not been subjected to preliminary, cyclic temperature variations, fracture under these conditions occurred instantaneously and was of the inter-crystalline nature). The creep curves (elongation ϵ , %, versus time τ , h) obtained in the course of the next series of experiments are given in Figs 2 and 3. Fig 2 shows the results for the EI-765 alloy, tested at 750 °C under $\sigma = 22.3 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, the other conditions (for curves 1-5) being: 1 - blade E16; τ (time-to-rupture) = 276 h; ϵ (at the moment of fracture) = 6.45%; number of preliminary temperature reversals, $n = 6200$; 2 - blade E17; $\tau = 306 \text{ h}$; $\epsilon = 4.55\%$; $n = 5817$; 3 - blade E2; $\tau = 605 \text{ h}$; $\epsilon = 4.2\%$; $n = 3580$; 4 - blade E1; $\tau = 912 \text{ h}$; $\epsilon = 3.95\%$; $n = 2315$; 5 - blade E21; $\tau = 1520 \text{ h}$; ✓

Card
5/7

68690
S/180/60/000/01/014/027
E193/E135

Failure of Metals due to Thermal Fatigue

$\epsilon = 3\%$; $n = 0$. The results of creep tests for steel EI-612, tested at 650 °C under $\sigma = 22.3 \text{ kg/mm}^2$, are presented in the same manner in Fig 3, curves 1-5 corresponding to: 1 - blade I5; $\tau = 203 \text{ h}$; $\epsilon = 2.5\%$; $n = 6200$; 2 - blade II1; $\tau = 209 \text{ h}$; $\epsilon = 1.94\%$; $n = 5722$; 3 - blade II4; $\tau = 856 \text{ h}$; $\epsilon = 1.44\%$; $n = 1420$; 4 - blade II5; $\tau = 942 \text{ h}$; $\epsilon = 1.47\%$; $n = 710$; 5 - blade II7; $\tau = 1091 \text{ h}$; $\epsilon = 1.4\%$; $n = 0$. The creep curves, reproduced in Figs 2 and 3, show that the larger the number of temperature reversals, the faster was the rate of deformation in creep and the higher the total elongation of the specimen. This was obviously due to the fact that fracture of blades, subjected to preliminary cyclic temperature reversals, took place across a smaller (on the account of cracks) effective cross-section area and, therefore, under a higher effective stress. It was concluded that the harmful effect of thermal fatigue is best assessed by conducting creep tests on specimens subjected to cyclic temperature variations, closely resembling those that occur under the actual operating conditions.

Card
6/7

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S/180/60/000/01/014/027
E193/E135

Failure of Metals due to Thermal Fatigue

There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1959

✓

Card 7/7

KOSTOCHKIN, Yu.V.

TM: KOSTOCHKIN, YU.V. 1975

Soveshchaniye po uskoreniyu metallov. Leningrad, 1975.
Tehnicheskaya promst. metallov i metallovedeniya
po uskoreniyu metallov, obnaruzhenii novykh sredstv
zashchity i uchebnykh metodov. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya
Metallovedeniya, held May 21 - 25, 1975, Leningrad, USSR.
350 p. Errata list included.

Resp. Ed.: I. A. OALIN, Director of the Institute of Metal Physics, USSR Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Ed. of English translation: G. S. Tamm.
Tech. Ed.: A. P. GOREV.

PURPOSE: This collection of papers is intended for scientific research workers and engineers.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports on the results obtained at the second conference on metallochemistry and metallography at the Institute of Metal Physics, USSR Academy of Sciences, concerned with the nature of diffusion in metals.

Card 1/2

75

Cyclic Metal Strength (Cont.).

SOV/6025

and growth of fatigue cracks, the role of plastic deformation in fatigue fracture, an accelerated method of determining fatigue strength, the plotting of fatigue diagrams, and various fatigue test methods. New data are presented on the sensitivity of high-strength steel to stress concentration, the effect of stress concentration on the criterion of fatigue failure, the effect of the size factor on the strength of metal under cyclic loads, and results of endurance tests of various machine parts. Problems connected with cyclic metal toughness, internal friction, and the effect of corrosion media and temperature on the fatigue strength of metals are also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references, mostly Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

NATURE OF FATIGUE FRACTURE

Oding, I. A. Diffusionless Mechanism of Formation and Growth of a Fatigue Crack
Card 2/2

3

2

Cyclic Metal Strength (Cont.)

SOV/6025

Gladyshevskaya, S. A., L. V. Ignatyuk, and V. A.
Svetlitskiy. Unit for the Study of Corrosion Fatigue
of Metals

250

Aleksandrov, B. I. Effect of Temperature and Steel History
on the Endurance Limit of Oxidation-Resistant and Heat-
Resistant Steels and Alloys

257

Oding, I. A., and Yu. V. Kostochkin. Effect of Temperature
Variations on the Strength of the Metal of Gas-Turbine Blades

267

Rakhman, B. M. Procedure of Thermal Fatigue Test Under
Given Stresses

276

FATIGUE STRENGTH OF MACHINE PARTS

Aleksandrov, B. I. and I. B. Klibanskiy. Study of the
Endurance of Tractor-Engine Connecting Rods

284

Card 8/9

S/129/62/000/007/005/008
E073/E435

AUTHOR: Kostochkin, Yu.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Influence of thermal fatigue on the failing of
turbine blades

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
no.7, 1962, 45-48

TEXT: Using a special test rig, standard cylindrical specimens, impact strength test specimens and models of turbine blades made of the austenitic steel XH35BT (KhN35VT) and of the Cr-Ni alloy XH70BMOT (KhN70VMYuT) were heated in a gas stream of 750°C, 180 m/sec velocity (heat transfer coefficient 600 kcal/m².hr.deg) and cooled with 70°C air. The test conditions were as near as possible to real conditions of operation of turbine blades. The specimens and the turbine blade models were tested for up to 6000 thermal cycles, and subsequent macro- and micro-analyses did not reveal any cracks. The mechanical properties of the materials at room and elevated temperatures also remained unchanged after this thermal cycling; only the ductility changed somewhat. After differing numbers of thermal cycles the turbine blades were

Card 1/2 2

S/129/62/000/007/005/008

E075/E435

Influence of thermal fatigue on ...

tested for creep strength until failure, at 750°C (KhN70VMYuT) and 650°C (KhN55VT), in an experimental gas turbine as well as in a test rig. The results are plotted in Fig.1, which shows that each number of thermal cycles corresponds to a definite time to failure. Macro- and microstructural analyses of the fractures revealed that, with and without thermal cycling, the failure occurred along the plane of maximum tangential stresses, along the body of the grain. The results of short-duration tensile tests are not affected by the thermal cycling. The lowering of the creep strength is attributed to the fact that the inter-granular microcracks accumulate and develop into cracks along the grain boundaries, reducing the effective cross-section of the blade; however, those mechanical properties which are determined by intracrystalline fracture are not affected.

There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

Card 2/2

KOSTOCHKIN, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of thermal fatigue on the failure of turbine blades.
Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.7:45-48 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii
i mashinostroyeniya.
(Thermal stresses) (Turbines--Blades)

8/137/000/062/011/027/045
A006/A101

26.2.22

AUTHORS: Oding, I. A., Kostochkin, Yu. V.

TITLE: The effect of temperature changes upon the metal strength of
gas turbine blades

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 50, abstract
111316 (In collection: "Tsiklich. prochnost' metallov", Moscow,
AN SSSR, 1962, 267 - 275)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of variable temperatures upon
crack formation and changes in the size of 3Н 765 (EI765) and 3Н 607 (EI607)
alloy, and 3Н 612 (EI612) steel specimens, used for gas turbine blades. Pris-
matic specimens of 23 x 16 mm section, were heated in a furnace to temperatures
below phase transformation (EI675 and EI607 to 800°C, EI612 to 700°C). They were
then cooled in an oil bath at 40°C. The crack resistance of the materials was
evaluated from the number of thermal cycles until the appearance of the first
cracks. It was found that after a sufficient number of cycles thermal fatigue
cracks in the aforementioned materials developed on the plane faces of the spec-
imen; this is connected with the nature of temperature and stress distribution

Card 1/2

/B

S/137/000/062/011/027/045
A006/A101

The effect of temperature changes upon...

in the specimen. For heat-resistant materials with low heat-conductivity and maximum temperature gradient, highest stresses arose on the face surface and attained 18 kg/mm^2 4 sec after the beginning of cooling. The determination of mechanical properties was performed on a HM -4 P (IM-4R) machine and on a ram at 20 and 650°C . Highest mechanical properties are shown by steel EI765; it proved therefore most resistant with regard to heat-alternation. Hardness of steels EI607 and EI612 decreased after 170 - 190 cycles by a factor of almost 1.5, whereas hardness of EI765 steel did not change after 552 cycles. It is shown that the difference in the appearance of cracks in carbon steel and heat resistant steels is connected with the nature of ductility changes depending on temperature. It is pointed out that the damage degree of the metal of gas turbine blades subjected to the effect of thermal fatigue, should be evaluated from long-lasting endurance tests. It was established that the nature of failures in long-lasting durability tests of the blades subjected to the effect of heat alternations, is of an intergranular nature.

1B

Z. Fridman

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/124/63/000/001/075/080
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Odintsov, I.A. and Kostochkin, Yu.V.

TITLE: Effect of variable temperature on the strength of the metal of gas turbine blades

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 77,
abstract 1V599 (In collection: Tsiklich. prochnost'
metallov. M., AN SSSR, 1962, 257-275)

TEXT: The authors study the effect of thermal fatigue on the character of crack formation in prismatic specimens of alloys 3Н-765 (EI-765) EI-607 and of EI-612 steel, as well as on the durable strength characteristics.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/285/63/000/001/002/002
A052/A126

AUTHORS: Oding, I. A., Kostochkin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Effect of variable temperature on the strength of gas turbine blade metal

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, 49. Turbostroyeniye, no. 1, 1963, 19, abstract 1.49.115 (In collection: Tsiklich. prochnost' metallov. M., AN SSSR, 1962, 267 - 275)

TEXT: The effect of a variable temperature on the character of crack formation, change of dimensions and mechanical properties of materials is investigated. The following materials were tested: 3И-765 (EI-765) (chromium-nickel alloy), 3И-612 (EI-612) (austenitic steel) and 3И-607 (EI-607) (nickelbase alloy). Prismatic 23 x 16 mm samples were heated to temperatures below those of phase conversions (700 - 800°C) and cooled in an oil bath at 40°C. The tests have shown that after a sufficient number of heat changes thermal fatigue cracks appear in tested materials on flat sides of prismatic samples and not on edges as is the case in carbon steel samples. A detailed analysis of this phenomenon is made with an

Card 1/3

S/285/63/000/001/002/002
A052/A126

Effect of variable temperature on...

allowance for different mechanical properties, heat conductivity coefficients and Bio criteria under different test conditions. The conclusion is drawn that the difference in the process of crack formation in carbon and heat-resisting steels is connected with temperature fields in the samples and the character of ductility change depending on the temperature. Cracks appear on the grain boundaries, and their appearance is preceded by an expansion of boundaries which increases with the growing number of heat changes. The investigation of the process of increase of sample dimensions was carried out on EI-612 steel heated to 800°C. After 100 cycles the length of a sample increases by 2%. The increase of length is conditioned by temperature stresses exceeding the limit of elasticity of the material. A detailed description is given of the process of residual strain expansion and of increase of absolute sample dimensions at a constant level of heat changes. An investigation of metal resistance to thermal fatigue was carried out on an installation simulating near-to-working conditions for gas turbine blade materials. Material samples and blade models were heated to 750°C and cooled in a gas flow. In the process of heating the most abrupt temperature change is 530°C and it takes place during the first seconds. The gas and blade metal temperatures were recorded by an oscillograph according to 8 thermocouples incorporated in the blades. Temperature field measurements of blade models at heating and cooling are given and

Card 2/3.

S/830/62/000/001/005/012
E193/E383

AUTHORS:

Kaplan, G.Ye., Moiseyev, Ye.D., Dmitriyeva, L.P.
and Kostochkina, S.A.

TITLE:

Separation of zirconium and hafnium by [solvent]
extraction

SOURCE:

Ekstraktsiya; teoriya, primeneniye, apparatura. Ed.
by A. P. Zefirov and M. N. Solyavin. Moscow.
Gosatomizdat, 1962. 117 - 123

TEXT:

The first part of the paper is concerned with the application of tributyl phosphate as a reagent in a solvent-extraction process used for selective recovery of hafnium and zirconium from Zr-rich solutions. Various standard methods of decomposition of zirconia concentrates are reviewed and the most convenient ways of converting the composition products to solutions suitable for processing by solvent extraction are discussed. It is shown that the main difficulties associated with the application of tributyl phosphate for separating Hf and Zr are associated with difficulties encountered in the preparation of nitric-acid solutions free from silicon, fluorine and sulphate

Card 1/4

Separation of

S/830/62/000/001/005/012
E193/E383

ions. The only original experimental evidence quoted in this connection relates to the effect of fluorine on the extraction of Zr from nitric-acid solutions: it is shown that in the case of solutions obtained from fluorine compounds of Zr and Hf, solvent extraction can be effectively used only if the fluorine/zirconium molar content ratio does not exceed unity. The use of organic agents such as diethyl ester, methyl isobutyl ketone, etc. for separating Hf from Cr in H_2SO_4 solutions is briefly discussed; the main shortcoming of this method is the difficulty in re-generating ammonia thiocyanate. Since liquid ionic-exchange reagents can also be used for extraction from H_2SO_4 solutions and since data on the separation of Hf and Zr by this method are scarce, a series of experiments were conducted in which 5% xylol solutions of several cationic reagents were used to extract Hf and Zr from a 2N H_2SO_4 solution with 20 g/l. Zr. The results are reproduced in Table 1. The disadvantage of this method is a tendency to the formation of emulsions and insoluble residues. The last paragraphs of the paper describe experiments in which the possibility of using amines for extraction of Zr from H_2SO_4

Card 2/4

Separation of

S/830/62/000/001/005/012
E193/E383

solutions was studied. A xylol solution of tri-octylamine was used for this purpose. Recovery of Zr in the organic phase depended on both acidity of the solution and concentration of the amine in its solvent. When a 20% solution of amine was used in a 2N H_2SO_4 solution, the distribution coefficient in respect of Zr was 1.4, the corresponding figure for an 0.7N solution being 5.5. The distribution coefficients attained with a 10% solution of amine, used for treating 0.7N, 2N and 4N H_2SO_4 solutions were, respectively, 0.67, 0.42 and 0.31. It is concluded that application of amines and phosphoric acid esters offer a possible method of separating Hf and Zr in H_2SO_4 solutions.
There are 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 3/4

Separation of

S/830/62/000/001/005/012
E193/E383Table 1:

Extraction characteristics of some organic phosphorus-base acids with cation-exchange properties

Extracting agent	D _{Hf}	D _{Zr}
(C ₆ H ₁₅ O) ₂ POOH	0.22	0.02
(C ₇ H ₁₅ O) ₂ POOH	0.35	0.03
(C ₈ H ₁₇ O) ₂ POOH	0.21	0.03

Card 4/4

KOSTOCHKINA, T.V., arkitektor.

Finishing exterior surfaces of cellular concrete products.
Stroi.prom.35 no.4:38-39 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Building blocks) (Light weight concrete)

KRESTOV, M.A.; DOBRYAKOVA, L.I.; KOSHKIN, V.G.; YEVDOKIMOV, A.A.;
IVANOVA, V.V.; KHMELEVSKIY, V.A.; KOSTOCHKINA, T.V.; PFLAUMER,
O.E., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SEVORTSOVA, I.P., red.
izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Finishing large panels and blocks using colored concretes]
Otdelka krupnykh panelei i blokov s primeneniem tsvetnykh beto-
nov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.
materialam, 1959. 87 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroi-
tel'nykh materialov.
2. Institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov
(for Krestov, Dobryakova, Koshkin, Yevdokimov, Ivanova, Khmelevskiy).
3. Institut betona i zhelezobetona (for Kostochkina).
(Building blocks)

KOSTOCHKINA, T.V., arkhitektor

Factory-finished exterior surfaces of autoclave-hardened
porous concrete products. Trudy NIIZHB no.8:181-193 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Precast concrete)

MAKARICHEV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOSTOCHKINA, T.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
IFTINKA, G.A., red.izd-va; SHERSTBEVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for finishing the exterior surfaces of porous
concrete articles with cement paints] Uказания по отделке
наружных поверхностей изделий из ячеистых бетонов тес-
ментными красками. Москва, Гос.изд-во лит-ры по строит., архит.
и строит.материалам, 1960. 24 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona
i zhelezobetona, Perovo.
(Concrete coating)

KOSTOCHKINA, T.V., arkhitektor; ROZENFEL'D, L.M., kand. khimicheskikh
nauk

Atmospheric resistance of cement coverings on cellular con-
crete products. Trudy NIIZHB no.32:278-294 '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

Kostogarov, A.

112-2-4520

TRANSLATION FROM: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957,
Nr 2, p. 293 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kostogarov, A.

TITLE: Including a Fuse in the Amplifier Anode Circuit (Vklju-
cheniye predokhranitelya v anodnuyu tsep' usilitelya)

PERIODICAL: Kinomekhanik, 1956, Nr 3, pp. 40-41

ABSTRACT: Twenty per cent of the cases of ITY-156 motion picture
sound track amplifier breakdowns are due to breakdown of elec-
trolytic capacitors of the rectifier filter. This puts the
kenotron out of order and sometimes the power transformer as
well. To prevent breakdown of these elements it is proposed to
introduce an MH-15 neon lamp into the amplifier anode circuit
as a protection. The voltage drop from the neon lamp (3 to 4 v)
has practically no effect on amplifier operation. At the same
time, this lamp serves as an indicator of proper rectifier
operation.

S.D.D.

Card 1/1

KOSTOGAFOV, M. V.

Rabota gidravlicheskikh pressov s avtomaticheskim reguliatorom davleniya vody v seti. (Vestn. Mash., 1948, no. 9, p. 46-48)

Performance of hydraulic presses with automatic pressure control of water in network.

DLC: TN4.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

DAVIDENKOV, N.N. [deceased]; SIDOROV B.A.; SHESTOPALOV, L.M.; MIRONOV, N.F.;
BOGORAD, N.M.; IZHVAROV, L.A.; KOSTOGAROV, S.B.

Mechanical properties of beryllium. Atom. energ. 18 no.6:608-616 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

L 58404-65 EMP(a)/EMP(n)/EMP(w)/EMP(d)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(z)/EMP(b) PF-4 IMP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5016930 JD/JG U2/0039/55/010/006/0608/0616
546.45.001.2

AUTHOR: Izidorov, N. N. (Deceased); Sidorov, N. A.; Shestopalov, L. M.
Mironov, N. F.; Egorov, N. N.; Izhevnov, L. A.; Kostogarov, S. B.

TITLE: Investigation of the mechanical properties of beryllium

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 6, 1965, 608-616

TOPIC TAGS: beryllium, sintered beryllium, cast beryllium, extruded beryllium,
beryllium mechanical property

ABSTRACT: Beryllium powders, 99.02-99.59% pure with a particle size of -500 or
-50 μ , obtained by reduction of beryllium fluoride with magnesium, vacuum distilla-
tion, or electrolysis of beryllium chloride, were consolidated by cold compacting
and vacuum sintering, hot compacting in air or in a vacuum, or by melting and cen-
trifugal casting. A part of the specimens was additionally extruded at 450-500°C
with a reduction of 75%. The density of metal varied from 1.75-1.82 g/cm³ for
cold-compacted and sintered specimens to almost the theoretical for hot-compacted
or extruded specimens. It was found that at 20°C the elongation and reduction of
area did not exceed 5%. The ductility of sintered beryllium increased sharply with
increasing temperature to a maximum at 400-500°C, and then decreased. The strength
and ductility of hot-compacted beryllium powders increased with decreasing particle
size.

Card 1/2

L 58404-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016930

size. Electrolytic and distilled beryllium is more ductile than that obtained by reduction with magnesium. Beryllium extruded from hot-compacted powders with a grain size of $\sim 50 \mu$ (the mean grain size 20–25 μ) had the highest strength and ductility at both room and elevated temperatures (up to 600°C). For example, at room temperature the tensile strength was 45 kg/mm², the true tensile strength—48 kg/mm², the elongation—3.6% and the reduction in area—4.0%; at the temperature of maximum ductility, the elongation and reduction of area was 60 and 66%, respectively. Mechanical properties of sintered and of hot-compacted beryllium differed only slightly. But, generally, nonextruded, sintered and hot-compacted beryllium had comparatively low strength and ductility. However, after extrusion, the strength and ductility increased by 2–3 times; the yield strength increase was less pronounced. Cast beryllium was more brittle than beryllium prepared by the powder-metallurgy method; it remained brittle even with heating to 400°C. The values of the strength and ductility obtained in compression tests were noticeably higher than those obtained in tension tests. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 2 tables. (10)

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Jun64

NO REF Sov: 003

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ATD PAGES: 4042

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220012-9

KOZLOV, N.; KOSTOGLODOV, I., inzh.; SANOV, K.

Aviation abroad. Gruzhd. av. 12 no. 7:35-39 Jl '55. (MIRA 11:6)
(Aeronautics, Commercial)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000825220012-9"

KOSTOGLODOW, I., inzhener; SMIRNOV, V., inzhener.

Service data on link rods. Grashd. av. 13 no.3:28 Mr '56.
(Airplanes--Engines) (MIRA 9:7)

KOSTOGLODOV, I., inzhener; SMIRNOV, V., inzhener.

Preventing splits in propeller shafts. Gruzhd.av. 13 no.8:
28-29 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Propellers, Aerial) (Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

KOSTOGLODOV, L. A.

Kok-Saghyz

Yield increase of rubber in the roots of two-year
kok-saghyz.
Sov. agron. 10 no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl. ²

KOSTOGLOIN, R. I., GORBATOVSKIY, I.; K. SMACHEV, V.; PICHUGIN,
A. N.; kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Plant's second youth] Vtoraia molodost' zavoda. Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 66 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

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Economics conference. Den. 1 kred. 14 no.11:44-45 N '56.
(MIRA 9:12)

(Finance)

KOSTOGLODOV, V.

Strengthen ties between the work of credit inspectors and monetary circulation inspectors. Den. 1 kred. 16 no.9:51-53 S '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

(Banks and banking)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Farm Animals
 The Honeybee.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12109
 AUTHOR : Postoglodov, V. F.; Novikov, V. Kh.
 LST. :
 TITLE : An Advanced experiment in Apiculture at the
 All-Union Agricultural Exhibit in 1958.
 ORIG. PUB. : Pchelovedstvo, 1958, No 5, 5-11.
 ABSTRACT : During the years of 1956 and 1957 more than
 400,000 persons visited the Apiculture pavilion
 at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibit. On ex-
 amples of kolkhozes and sovkhozes it was graphi-
 cally shown that large honey yields may be ob-
 tained when the intensification of the colonies'
 strength is taken into account in time by tempo-
 rarily utilizing a shift of auxiliary queens, by
 multi-frame and horizontal beehive keeping, a
 sufficient supply of honeycomb frames and feeds,

CARD: 1/4

94

CATEGORY : 1-5A

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ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
 LST. :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : etc. A network of scientific apiculture in-
 stitutions have been created during the years
 of Soviet regime: the Scientific Research
 Institute of Apiculture (at the settlement of
 the Rybinskaya Ryazanskaya oblast'), the Primor-
 skaya, Orlovskaya, Kemerovskaya, Tatarskaya,
 Bashkirskaya, Ukrainskaya, and Kazakhskaya
 Experimental Stations of Apiculture, the de-
 partments of Apiculture of the Krasnoyarskiy,
 Kirovskiy and Voronezhskiy Farm Institutes,
 the Maykopskiy Base of the Krasnodarskiy Farm

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KOSTOGLODOV, Vladimir Fedorovich; BOYADZHI, Georgiy Khristoforovich;
ALEKSEYEVA, R.L., red.

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Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 210 p. (MIRA 18:8)

TARANOV, G.F., kand.biol.nauk; ZAYTSEV, G.P., doktor med. nauk;
PORYADIN, V.T., doktor med. nauk; PERTSULIKO, V.A., kand.
med. nauk; NEVEROVA, N.V.; VINOGRADOVA, T.V., doktor bil. nauk;
KOSTOGLODOV, V.F.; KIVALKINA, V.N., kand. biol. nauk; SOKOLOVA,
G.S., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[The bee and human health]Pchela i zdorov'e cheloveka. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz. RSFSR, 1962. 190 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(BEEs) (MATERIA MEDICA, ANIMAL)

KLIMENKOVA, Ye.T.; SAZYKIN, Yu.V.; SHEMETKOV, M.F.; SULKOVSKIY,
M.I.; KOSTOGLODOV, V.F.; SHUL'GA, K., red.; ZUYKOVA, V.,
tekhn. red.

[Handbook for beekeepers] Spravochnik pchelovoda. Minsk,
Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry BSSR, 1963. 360 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

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BURYAK, P.G., inzh.; KOSTOGLODOV, V.V., inzh.

Experiment in the use of drainage under structures on sagging
soils. Prom. stroi. 41 no.10:23-27 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy
koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.

ZAYTSEV, V.T., inzh.; KOSTOGLODOV, V.V., inzh.

Changing the ground water conditions at industrial sites.
Prom. stroi. 40 no.5:9-13 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Coke ovens)
(Water, Underground)

KOSTOGLODOV, Ye.L.

Gastric resection in the case of a large perforating peptic ulcer.
(MIRA 11:4)
Khirurgia Supplement:30-31 '57.

1. Iz Sosnovskoy rayonnoy bol'nitay Penzenskoy oblasti.
(STOMACH--SURGERY) (PEPTIC ULCER)

CHERNYAK, G.S.; SHTRNOVA, A.V.; KOSTOGONOV, B.G.; KROGIN, G.A.;
ROMASHOV, V.M.; GRISHINA, N.S.; DUBEDVINA, L.N.; VASIL'EV, I.G.

Effect of titanium, aluminum, carbon, and boron on the
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Sbor. trud. TSNILICHM no.38:51-65 '64.

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